

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1851.

DEMOCRATS OF VIRGNIA! Are you preparing in that energetic manner which befits the present crisis, and the cause you advocate, for the Fall elections? Is every county acting? Is there to be a full representation of the party in the Staunton Convention? Has every county appointed delegates? We have observed that many counties have done so; and we have published the proceedings of many, but yet, all have not done so. Their court days probably have not yet all come around, since the call for organization. But, have all those countles whose courts have been held taken the incipient steps, and appointed representatives to the great convocation in September? Enough is known to ensure that that will be a talented, spirited and enthusiastic body, worthy of a trip many miles to see and attend it. The young men of the land and the old men will be there; the East will shake hands with the West; the oyster-men of the sea shore with the bear-hunters of the mountain gorges. Norfolk, Wheeling, Alexandria and Abingdon will be there. So will Richmond and Lynchburg, Petersburg and Winchester. Will not all the counties, cities and towns, of what was once old, but is now our rejuvenated Commonwealth, have their representatives there? Let us have a grand rally, a genuine primary assembly of overflowing numbers. Let us come together, the citizens of one, united, indivisible Commonwealth. Let us take counsel together for patting down that federalism, which, like rank weeds in the night, has grown up during our no-party supefaction. Let us strike a great blow for our glorious party-the conservative party of the Union-the only party able to save, and the only party whose destiny is inseparably linked with, THE UNION. To all the counties which have not yet acted, we say-strike one more blow for the Union-give one more home-thrust to Federalism, and all will be well with the country.

The New York Herald a few days ago, with that hard practical wit, which so much characterizes it, expressed the opinion that a vast amount of salt would be consumed at the Syracuse free-soil, alias Whig convention, soon to be held at that place, in saving the Silver Grays or Fillmore Whigs; meaning thereby, that as those immediate and personal friends of the Union-saving Presidential candidate (of the Virginia Whig press) would certainly coalesce with the Sewardites and Weed men, (who say the Union shall be preserved though the Constitution be destroyed,) in the approaching State elections in New York, a considerable amount of salt would have to be used in preventing the bad odour which would exhale from the Grays and preserving them until, some months thereafter, they should assume a convenient indignation for freesoilism in order to advance the cause of their candidate in Southern latitudes. Salt down the Grays, and up with the Free-soil banner, will doubtless be the Seward and Fillmore motto in the approaching New York State elections.

But this invaluable mineral bids fair to be in high requisition elsewhere than at Syracuse. A most noisome exhalation is filling the lanes and alleys, and public buildings of Washington City. Any amount of white washing has been done there recently by the Republic and Intelligencer : but still the odorrises. Salt is in sad requisition. We fear no attainable amount of the article will cleanse that now corrupt city. Nothing will restore a reasonable cleanliness and salubrity to the metropolis but the Democratic besom which will be vigorously applied next winter. Here follows a hisfory of the epidemic there prevalent.

THE GALPHIN GOVERNMENT.

Since the advent of the present administration to power, the public mind has been repeatedly startled by the announcement of immense sums of money having been abstracted from the public treasury by members of the government, through the medium of claims good or bad. Claims have been preferred, admitted and paid, which have no foundation whatever; and others, like the Galphin claim, after struggling against repeated rejection through three-fourths of a century, were paid, not in justice to the claimant or his heirs, but to enrich his attorney, who was a member of the government; literally paying himself out of the funds with which he was intrusted. This appears not to have been an isolated case, but to be part of a system. It was well understood at Washington, that all claims on the government were required to go through a section.

to go through a certain channel, which is anything but a cheap one. The claimant had the choice of getting nothing, or small per centage of a just claim. Thus there is no chance This system is well information in the circumstances of the Gardiner claim, which were briefly thus: Dr. George A. Gardiner owned a silver mine in San Louis, Mexico, and operated from 1844 to 1846, when, on the approach of the United States army, he was obliged to leave under an order of the States army, he was obliged to leave under an order of the Mexican government expeling Americans; and as he was thus obliged to abandon his property, he claimed damages, and was awarded \$428,750 by the Commissioners of Claims. Of this amount however, Gardiner got but \$80,000, the remaining \$360,000 being seized by the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Corcoran the government broker, Major Lalley, Mr. Curtis, formerly collector of New York, and others, for their services in passing the claim. Dr. Gardiner left for Europe, and Mr. Porte, formerly a claimant through M. Poussin, the French ambassador, for tobacco damages, now comes forward and says that Dr. Gardiner asserted to him that the whole claim was a forgery, and got through by

sow comes forward and says that Dr. Gardiner asserted to him that the whole claim was a forgery, and got through by hard swearing, and that he was determined to expose it, because he was "squeezed so hard" by the secretary and his accomplices. This rumor was brought to the notice of the government by Mr. Curtis, who solicited an investigation, the result of which has been, that the grand jury have found true bills for perjury against Dr. Gardiner, who is now in Europe, and against his brother Carlos Gardiner. The latter was arrested, and was, on July 18, admitted to ball. The investigation before the grand jury was, of course, in secret; and the force of the evidence on which it acted has therefore not transpired. We have heard many complaints against the late Mexican board, and of the wrongfulness of many of the awards made by it; but as we have no authority to send for "persons and papers," we must wait for further developements before we can venture to give currency to the statements which have reached us. Congress will doubtless sift the action of the board; and if a tithe of what we have heard

ments which have reached us. Congress will doubtless sift the action of the board; and if a tithe of what we have heard be satisfactorily proved, the Galphin case will be forgotten.

As far as the administration of public justice goes, it is of very little difference whether the claim was fraudulent or not. If the man's claim was just, certainly he was entitled to more than 20 per cent. of the amount. The board of claims have published a sort of defence, in which they assert that the proofs adduced were full and complete, and that no persons, on the face of those proofs, would have refused to pass the claims; and yet, in the face of this account, we have the fact that this claimant, with such clear proofs of his rights, could only obtain \$80.000 ant of \$428.750 awarded; \$360.000 went only obtain \$50,000 out of \$128,750 awarded; \$360,000 went to persons who had no other claim upon the money than that to persons who had no other claim upon the money than that their consent was necessary to its abstraction from the treasury. The clearer the board show the claims of Dr. Gardiner to have been proved, the more do they condemn the government officers who so fleeced him. If Gardiner and his accomplices were guilty of fraud, they are punishable for that; but if they came before the authorities with a claim apparently honest, and of the justness of which those persons could have had no suspicions, as otherwise, we are bound to believe, they would not have countenanced it at all. On what has is could these officers of the government rest a On what basis could these officers of the government rest a claim for four fifths of an amount justly due Gardiner for loss-es sustained in Mexico? Whether Gardiner's claim was just or unjust, there is equally little honesty in the manner in which the awarded amount was divided, and public justice requires that the whole process should be investigated.

It follows, that the whole system of claims upon the government is rotten; that an entire reformation is requisite giving the individual the right to sue the government, and bring his claims regularly before the court, as is now the

case with many of the states under the new constitutions. In connection with the above dignified exposition of the ascendant regnant Galphinism; and with the approaching Syracuse Whig Freesoil Convention in New York, we give the following article from that impartial and able print the Journal of Commerce; asking the carnest attention of that large class of our fellow citizens who value the Union, are attached to the institutions of the South, and abhor all coalitions with fanaticism, to an unprejudiced description from New York of the new "SEWARD AND FILLMORE PLATFORM."

THE WHIG ADDRESS .- The New York Express THE WHIG ADDRESS.—The New York Express to stows some comments upon a recent article of ours, relative to the recent Whig Address. The Express thinks we have not done justice to the Whigs of New York in said article. It there had not been such abundant, repeated, and overwhelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whole whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whole whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whole whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whole whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whole whelming evidence that a majority of the Whigs of the whole whelming evidence that a majority of the whole whelming evidence that a majority of the whole whelming evidence that a majority of the whole wh Seate of New York are not, or recently were not, sound on the subject of the Compromise, we should have felt more at liberty to construe the terms of the Address as the Express construes them. But as the matter now stands, some dis-inct and positive declaration seems necessary, before we can properly regard as cancelled, the long series of acts and refusals to act, by the Legislature of New York and by Wing Conventions, all implying hostility to the Compromise. At the session of the Legislature next previous to the passage of the Compromise measures, resolutions were adopted denouncing most of these measures in advance.— Soon after the return of Senator Seward from his bitter op-position to the Compromise measures in Congress, and his declaration that the Constitution of the United States, declaration that the Constitution of the United States, which he had sworn to support, was contrary to the law of God, or to that effect, a Whig convention at Utica cassed resolutions highly commendatory of his course, with strong expressions of congratulations and thankstiving. At the session of the new Legislature last winter, it was felt by many to be all important to the harmony of the country, that the attitude of New York towards the South should be changed; at least so far as to manifest a conciliatory disposition, and a willingness to admanifest a conciliatory disposition, and a willingness to adhere to the Compromise. Accordingly, resolutions were presented by various individuals, in various forms, and at various Legislature had determined that nothing should be done to detach the Empire State from the embrace of Free Soil Abolitionism. Under these circumstances, an Address so tame and indefinite as that of the Whig Committees recently assembled at Albany, seemed to us little better than a farce.—
Its outlines, or several of them, we have already presented.

MILITARY VISITE We hear from the Politimore Assembled to the proposition of the Politimore Assembled to the Politimore Asse

the Confederacy." We dare say that the Silver Greys meant something by this clause, but if Gov. Seward could conscientiously swear to support a Constitution which, or a part of which, he believed to be contrary to the law of God, how could we expect that his adherents would find any difficulty could we expect that his adherents would find any difficulty could we expect that his adherents would find any difficulty could we expect that his adherents would find any difficulty could we expect that his Albertant would find any difficulty could we expect that his Albertant has a contract the same of the country to the same of the country could we expect that his adherents would find any difficulty in deciding that the South had no "rights and interests" which Northern men were bound to respect, where the question of slavery was concerned? In short, that this apparent restriction would be felt to be no restriction at all. Therefore we concluded that the anti-slavery portion of the Why party would be rather encouraged in their work of agitation by this declaration of their "right" to agitate, than the reverse. We are aware of the difficulty of combining oil and water, cotton and wool; but if they are not really combined, we know of no advantage in making them appear so. A hollow truce, which is only to last until after the elections, and has no aim but the success of political candipear so. A hollow truce, which is only to last until after the elections, and has no aim but the success of political candidates, is of no value to the public, and will be seen to terminate whenever the motive for its existence ceases.

In regard to the New York law of 1840 providing for a

rial of fugitive slaves by jury in this State, if arrested here, this State, but has been repeatedly pronounced or set aside as unconstitutional. It was never worth the paper on which it was written. In 1834, Chief Justice Nelson, Jack vs. of the highest attainments, and a shining exemplification. "It has never been regarded by any Court or Courts in it was written. In 1834, Chief Justice Nelson, (Jack vs. Martin) settled that the right of legislation upon this subject belonged exclusively to the National Government, and all State Laws yielded to the Federal Law. For seventeen years, in this State, this decision has been acted upon. The Prigg case added the authority of the Supreme Court of the Legisla State. It would

Prigg case added the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme Court of this State. It would be, in our opinion, paying too much respect to the fanatics of 1840 to take the trouble to give the dignity of a repoal to an Act which Justice Nelson, six years before it was passed, showed at length to be unconstitutional and which showed at length to be unconstitutional, and which all our Courts for cleven years have set aside as so much waste pa-If, nothwithstanding the decision of the Chief Justice

If, nothwithstanding the decision of the Chief Justice Nelson in 1834, the Legislature (one branch of which constitute the Court of Errors,) deemed it proper and expedient, six years after, to pass this law, we can hardly think it so unimportant as to be unworthy of a repeal. If its unimportance were the only objection to its repeal, we are persuaded that it would have been repealed at the last session. Who does not know that this unconstitutional law embodies the tacking rejugicles for which the abolitionists and Sewardies leading principles for which the abolitionists and Sewardites leading principles for which the abolitionists and Sewardites have been contending ever since the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, viz: the right of trial by jury in the State where the arrest is made. They will not abandon this claim so easily. And for the same reason they will not do that which would look like an abandonment of it. If for no other reason, this law should be repealed because justly oftensive to the South. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and probably other States, have a similar law. In each case the friends of the National Compact and of plighted faith, should demand a repeal, and persevere until the object is accomplished. a repeal, and persevere until the object is accomplished.

Even admitting that this law of 1840 is not one of the laws Even admitting that this law of 1840 is not one of the laws which the Address says "must be enforced and implicitly obeyed," we are still of the opinion that the Address is far below what the times demand. Whether the Democratic platform will be any better, we shall know when it is issued. Besides leaving the door wide open for further agitation of the slavery question, the Address, very unnecessarily it seems to us, drags in the Wilmot Proviso. On this head we quote the language of the Tenton True American, which says. the language of the Trenton True American, which says: "The manifesto declares the inflexible opposition of the Whig party to the admission of States from territories now This is equivalent to the declaration that hereafter no Free. This is equivalent to the declaration that hereafter no State, whose people chose to sanction the employment of slave labor, shall be admitted. All the territory now owned by the United States, and all that can possibly ever be acquired from Great Britain or Mexico, is now free. The declaration of the New York Whigs is an assertion of the power to discriminate respecting the admission of new States, and dictate their domestic institutions.

"It is a declaration, that hereeforth the Wilmer Province.

"It is a declaration, that henceforth the Wilmot Proviso "It is a declaration, that hencetorm the standard shall be applied to every new State offering for admission.—
Instead of being the Olive branch to the South, it is a manifesto of continued war. The manifesto does indeed, after the standard standard shall be standard to be part of the Whigh thus asserting the Wilmot Proviso to be part of the creed, declare that the States have the right to regulate their own internal condition. But when the right of excluding any State which sanctions Slavery is enforced, how is the any state with same state legislation to benefit the South?— concession of free State legislation to benefit the South?— All that Congress have a right to require of a State asking admission, is, that its Constitution shall be Republican.—An attempt to require or prescribe any other conditions of admission, is usurpation—a palpable violation of the Con-stitution, which if persevered in, will rend into fragments this glorious Union. The people of New Jersey will sancion no such experiment on the strength of the Union."

Says the Express: "We cannot expect the South to appraise the Compromise or the North to approve the Compromise. A Compromise always involves that mutual surrender of Passion, Prejudition dice, or even Principle, that makes approval an impossibili y. It was the best thing that could be done for the coun-ry, and it was done well. The Unionists of the South, while try, and it was aone well. The choises of do all admit it was done well, or wisely. What more can be expected from the North? It was carried by but a small majority, after the most arduous struggle ever known in our legislative his-tory; and to expect the large minority to approve what they voted against, is unreasonable."

brow of the Castle of Antares, as we have already said .-A majority of both Houses of Congress did approve of the Compromise as a Compromise; otherwise it would not have been adopted. The presumption is, that they represented the views of a majority of the people. And the Express tells us truly, that there has been a marvellous change in public

"The change of public opinion in the North on that subect, has been beyond anything we ever saw before, because the Northern people have been studying the Constitutional pledges, the discussions of the Lawyers, and of the sound portion of the Clergy, as well as the opinions of the Courts. Apparently only nine months ago, three-fourths of the people in the free States were for resistance. Resistance was certainly preached widely in the Pulpit and in the Press. Obe-

which so great a change in favor of the compromise since it was adopted by Congress, cannot the Whissof New York squeeze out something a little more effective than "a patrio-tic acquiescence," without any intimation how long it is to continue? Here is the grand objection to the address; it expresses no approval of the compromise, nor gives any assurance, or even intimation, that the Whigs of New York will not at an early day agitate for "essential modification," as Governor Hunt expresses it, or repeal. Now, for ourselves, we cannot sustain any man for the Presidency who is not at we cannot sustain any man for the Presidency who is not at least able to say that he approves of the compromise as a Compromise. If he does not, he cannot be trusted in good faith to sustain it. If he does not approve of it, he will, at the earliest available moment, he seeking its modification or repeal. And when this comes to pass, the troubles which a year or two ago well nigh overwhelmed the Union, will return upon us with double fierceness. We do not believe that the nation, in its present condition can withstand the shock. the nation, in its present condition can withstand the shock. Therefore we say that it is the duty of every good citizen to solemnly resolve that he will sustain no man for the Presidency who, and no party which as a party, is not arowedly in favor of the Compromise as it is. This, at any rate, will be our principle of action. And we shall do what we can to make it the principle of others.

And, pray, how do the Whigs, with this half way covenant in their hands, backed by the equally irresolute doctrines of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Conventions, expect to get a majority of the Electoral votes in the nation at large? It

of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Conventions, expect to get a majority of the Electoral votes in the nation at large? It is our firm belief that going into the field with his watchword, they will obtain a single electoral vote south of Mason and Dixon's line, nor as many North of it, by a good deal, as they expect. The Northern people are not all Abolitionists. Look at Indiana, where by a majority of more than 100,000 votes, a clause has been incorporated into the new Constitution, prohibiting colored people from coming into the State. Look at Pennsylvania New Jersey. Connecticut. New Look at Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire. Don't you see that the doom of Abolitionism is written? Cut clear from it, then, lest you go down with it. Stick to your old allies, who have stood by you faithfully for more than 60 years. Fulfil your engagements to them. Perform your yows. The Compromise is the result of the complete of the parties. bined wisdom of the nation, after nine months of anxious deliberation—let us stand by it firmly and frown upon any

now building, as an addition to their line, a powerful and splendid steamer, capable of accommodating 250 passengers. It is proposed in the Norfolk Argus to call this new steamer the Moon N. Falls, in honor of the able President of the

ceedings of their meeting on Wednesday night. We are sure that the members of the proposed Convention will receive a hearty welcome from our people. The objects are of the first importance to every Southern man. It is but for the people to be united on this subject, and success will crown their efforts.

PUBLIC MEETING IN RICHMOND. At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond, held at the City Hall on Wednesday evening, August 27th, 1851: On motions severally made, John N. Gordon was appointed Chairman, and Robert G. Scott and Charles S. Morgan Secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, On motion of Daniel H. London, it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make all proper arrangements for the meeting of the mercantile Conention proposed to be held in Richmond on the 10th day of

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee. R.O. Haskins, W. S. Donnan, H. L. Kent, J. Barksdale, S. D. Crenshaw, Saml. Reeve, E. Warren, A. Warwick, H. W. Fry, Jas. M. Talbot, Politiaux Robinson, J. Willingham,

Thos. H. Eilis, Jas. Gray, Jas. H. Gardner, H. C. Cabell, Th. W. McCance, R. W. McGruder, R. A. Mayo, W. L. Bell, Hugh Rileigh, John Womble, B. Richardson, A. K.

effect the arrangements for said Convention.

On motion of Robert G. Scott,
Resolved, That the merchants, manufacturers, mechanics
and other citizens of this and the neighboring States, who
take an interest in the purposes of the proposed Convention, e invited to attend as members thereof. And then the meeting adjourned.

J. N. GORDON, Chairman.

1st day of September, that being Court day, to nominate a at home Legislature, and also to appoint delegates to a District Con-

and indefinite as that of the Whig Committees recently assembled at Albany, seemed to us little better than a farce.—
Its outlines, or several of them, we have already presented. Instead of urging upon the party the necessity of abstaining from further agitation on the slavery question, it seems right of citizens as voters is undeniable to discuss the expediency of such laws, and the propriety of any of their provisions, and to seek by constitutional means their repeal or modification.

The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we omitted to add, "with a full The Express tells us that we offer the Island.

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tional calamity. Southern and Northern patriots will alike mourn his loss. If, at a time when fanaticism assails with infuriate recklessness the Constitution of the country, it be necessary that their assaults should be resisted with equal energy by as impassioned defenders of that piliar of the Union, there is, at the same time, a greater necessity that statesmen, high in the affections and esteem of the whole people, should stand as day's men in the public councils, whose cloquence can alike overwhelm with shame the assailants of our institutions, and calm the just indignation of their defenders. Our national councils contained no man. more highly gifted with the peculiar eloquence required by the crisis through which the country has passed, than the late Governor McDowell. Nor was his rare cloquence the only wherever he went, of the intellectual cultivation of his State. He was a gentleman, in the highest acceptation of the term. Nor was he more distinguished for his native talents and intellectual attainments, than for the virtues and amenities which adorned his personal character.

He came of a race distinguished in the Revolutionary and Indian struggles of our people, and especially endeared by patriotic and heroic deeds to Western Virginia. He was a son of WEST AUGUSTA, and came of those brave people to whom Washington, in the darkest hour of the Revolution. meditated retreat with the drooping flag and broken armies of his country.

Gov. McDowell's long and prominent connection with the public affairs of Virginia, is well known to our people. Whatever may have been the errors of his public career, and they were few indeed, he ever enjoyed in the highest degree their respect and esteem. His usefulness in Congress was much impaired during the whole period of his service by feeble health; but, when health did permit him to raise his voice, no member of the House of Representatives commanded the attention of that turbulent body more readily and instantly, or held it more intensely enchained than the distinguished orator from Virginia.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Havana Prensa of the 16th August contains an official account of the massacre of the fifty unfortunate individuals, who were first run down in open boats, near Bahia from home at this time, but we have no doubt if he receives Honda, and afterwards taken prisoners by the steamer Habanero. The following is a translation of the document, as put forth under the authority of the Cuban officials: HISTICE

We have just come from the shooting execution, at the brow of the Castle of Atares, of the fifty pirates taken by the excellent General Commander of Marine of this station, the excellent General Commander of Marine of this station, having arrived in the morning, on board the war frigate of her Majesty the Queen, Esperanza.

The justice of man is accomplished. The unfortunate criminals are now before the tribunal of God, and given an

account of their past lives.

We hate the crime. We have compassion for the crimi Please God, that this inevitable and just warning may wake the understanding and reason of those perverse men who, from a foreign land, sent to death those who are their instruments, the infamous, who, incited by the most vile passions and voracity, are intent to bring ruin, desolation, and crime, into a peaceful and quiet country, which respects all the other nations of the world-which is always occu-

plied with its business, its industry, and its commerce.

New Orleans papers, there is your work! There is the result of your diragations, of your iniquitous faleshoods, of your placards with large black letters, and your detestable extras. There we have that scattered blood, and that will be scattered in future. There you have it, smoking in accusa-tion against you, perverse instigators; against you, who have murdered these deluded men, whom you have sent to deathfor you knew well that they certainly would be killed. This blood must flow, drop by drop upon your heads—this blood will torment you in your sleep, for they have lost their lives when you are in security in your houses.

Never mind that those stupid men who left them to be ta-

ken by your demoniac cries, have fallen. What interest had you in that if gold was in your pockets; the gold your only God, the payment of the blood shed? The greatest culprits of all are papers of New Orleans. But they are in security, and God aione can punish them. Why did you not come with the pirates, if you loyally believed that you would have been received with open arms, ye iniquitous?
The fifty prisoners of the Esperanza have been shot, at the

The steamer Habanero brought them to the place of their ex-The troops formed a square. They had on their war uniform-the blusa and straw hat.

the cavairy and the civic guard, the multitude on foot and on horseback, placed on the heights, on the plain, on the sea, and a great distance upon the edifices of Jesus del Monte and el Cerro, incessantly cheering the Queen and Spain-eternal idels of that army and of this people, so much culumniated by the United States. Sr Mayor de Piazo read the usual edict, and the criminals appeared by ten at a time; and, after being shot, were taken

away from the place of execution, to make room for their companions! The first chief was shot alone, the two second chiefs were shot together-all in the midst of incessant cries In favor of the Queen and Spain.

Justice being done, the Licutenant Rey, in a speech to the soldiers and the people, expressed himself in strong and worthy terms, saying that the punishment inflicted was merited by those men; who, without a God, without a law, without a flag, came in order to attack our nationality, our charge, and all other charges deer to our hearts. religion, our Queen, and all other objects dear to our hearts.

The rieats to the Queen and to the country were repeated with more energy; the troops defiled, and the people went to the place of execution, where they looked for

crininals had left.

Ten funeral cars were waiting to convey to the cemetery the mortal remains of the fitty pirates. Those cars had been furnished by the funeral agencies, and were ornamented according to the circumstances of the tragedy.

The justice of man is complete! God has pardoned the young culprits, who have lost their lives by having trusted their faith to the infamous fulschoods of the New Orleans pa-

Creole of Louisiana. He served in the late Mexican war in Company G, 3d Dragoons, U. S. Army; and in the battle of Tolome, fought by Col. McIntosh, June 6, 1847, he distinguished himself in the highest degree.

James Oliver Bryce, another of the Cuban martyrs, was a native of Frederick county in this State. The Valley of Vir-

It is with sorrow that we have to record the name of Lt. Thomas Cowan James among those who perished with the prisoners executed at Havana. It would have been less painul to report the death of this martyr in the cause of liberty, if any opportunity had been afforded him to strike one blow or freedom, and he had perished while "stemming with for freedom, and he had perished while "stemming with mighty effort the tide of battle."

The report of his death was received here with the most painful emotions, as he was a Wilmingtonian, and while among us was universally beloved and esteemed. We deep-

ly sympathise with his kindred and friends-for he was also with us a friend and a favorite. He was, indeed, capable of

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1851.

The important events occurring in our country, and the stirring scenes transacting in the Island of Cuba, in which so many of our countrymen are enacting a prominent part, plication of the question of peace or war with a foreign go-vernment; as well as to take into consideration the departure from the rules of civilized warfare in the cold-blooded murders, committed by the tyrant authorities of Cuba, on our misgui-ded countrymen who have fallen into the hands of the Captain General and his miscreants. Also, the Executive should be looking into the official acts of Mr. Owens, the Consul at Havana. It strikes me that Mr. Owens, from the accounts, possesses very little of the firmness of the man, or the feelings of an American. It does also appear that those misguiings of an American. It does also appear that those misguided men are termed pirates by the President. If such nice
distinctions always had prevailed, I should like to know if
these colonies ever would have been free. And again,
Frenchmen, coming to these shores under the noble Lufayette, would have been coldly received if they had been received as pirates. Were they pirates? or did they act as pirates? I differ with those in authority, and dissent from
any such application of the term to any of my countrymen
engaged in the cause of freeing Cuba, or any other country
that is ground down by tyrannic rulers.

that is ground down by tyrannic rulers.

I am free to admit that many differ with me in this position; but still there is a consoling mitigation that of those who differ with me, much the greater number, belong to the old federal blue-light party, a portion of whom have even been known to favor all kinds of monarchical and aristocratical forms of government, in opposition to the extension of the freedom of republican principles. There are honorable exconsolation to know that here and there you have a well-wisher for the rights of man in the federal party. Men may, in their ardour, be misguided in their views, and, as a conseuence, expatriate himself; but still he is no pirate if he dwells in a foreign land, and we trust that if any more of our countrymen fall into the hands of the Spanish authorithe committee.

On motion of Daniel H. London,
Charles T. Wortham was appointed Treasurer, to receive and disburse any funds which may be necessary to carry into

Col. Crittenden and his associates. The Valley of Virginia there no spirits to revenge his untimely end? Yes, thousands. And the day is not far distant when the Captain General will receive his merited reward in testing the quality

of the stable product of Old Kentucky.
We shall rejoice to know that, for the sake of the blood of Ro. G. Scott, Secretaries.

C. S. Mongas, Secretaries.

G. S. Mongas, Secretaries.

Gelings of his friends, that the Capian General with quickly. May forty thousand rise up, and never lay down their arms until Cuba is free, whether added to the Union or not; for that, in truth, is but a secondary consideration, to the justness of the cause, in depriving the rotten and prostituted government of Spain, from further control over this fair land of "fruits and flowers."

We regret to hear of the outbreak and commotlon, raging we respect.

in the city of New Orleans, and we hope that more respect will be paid to the rights of the citizen, and no further out-A full meeting of the Democratic voters of the county of Henrico is requested at the Court House on Monday, the of Cuba, by improper demonstrations, levelled at the citizen

> more, and the President will not be long behind him. I pre-sume, that in another week, the whole Cabinet will be in Washington, save Mr. Webster. He will not be here, unless negotiations for the purchase of Cuba should be resumed.— Spain had better sell; if she is wise she will. Better dispose

SYMPATHIZING MEETING AT BALTIMORE. A town meeting of Cuban sympathisers was held in Mew Orleans, Aug. 22.—Letters have been received in this city from authentic sources, dated Havana, August 18th, A town meeting of Cuban sympathisers was held in addressed by Beale H. Richardson, William Pitts, William P. Preston, and others; after which resolutions were passed condemning the conduct of the Spanish authorities and

Shortly afterwards, the Spaniards having received large reinforcements, with cannon, &c., returned to the charge, and where last Hanover Court, (Tuesday,) and appointed delegates to the Staunton Convention, also, delegates to the discovered to the Staunton Convention, also, delegates to the discovered to the Spanish side, on the first repulse, was better expression to be held in this city, on the 10th Spatch. the course of the United States Consul. at their last Hanover Court, (Tuesday,) and appointed delegates to the Staunton Convention, also, delegates to the district convention, to be held in this city, on the 10th September, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress from this district.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BRUNSWICK. At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of the ounty of Brunswick, held on Monday, the 25th of August, county of Brunswick, near on Monday, the 25th of August, 1851, at the court house, (being court day.) Dr. Henry Lewis was called to the Chair and C. Turnbull appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chair, on motion, the following persons were appointed to act as delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held in Staunton on the 24th September next, to wit: B. A. Lewis, Staunton on the 24th September next, to wit: B. A. Lewis, Thomas Morris, Wm. B. Power, Isham Trotter, R. D. Turnbull, Edward Dromgoole, J. A. Riddick, James Haskins, Dr. F. W. Harrison, R. F. Pritchett, F. F. Jones, Wm. Lett. J. P. Atkinson, Thomas Gibbon, W. J. Hobbs, J. F. Macklin, F. Atkinson, Thomas Chooon, W. J. Hobbs, J. F. Macklin, Wm. Merredith, Dr. Richard E. Haskins, Dr. E. Jones, Dr. George Mason, George Short, Dr. James Walton and A. C.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed alternates in the places of any of the foregoing delegates who may fail to attend, to wit: R. K. Meade, Roger A. Pryor and Wm. F. Ritchie.

On further motion, the following gentlemen were named a

committee to appoint additional alternates in case they may eem it necessary or expedient : Dr. Henry Lewis, R. D. Turnbull, A. C. Butts.
On metion, it is ordered, that a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the South-Side Democrat, Richmond Enquirer, and Richmond Examiner for publication.

r, and Richmond Frammed.
The meeting then adjourned.
HENRY LEWIS, Chairman. CHARLES TURNBULL, Secretary.

For the Enquirer

TO THE VOTERS OF THE RICHMOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Having seen, with much regret, a letter from Mr. James
A. Seddon, withdrawing as a candidate for Congress in this
district, allow me to bring to the notice of the voters of the
District, John C. Rutherfoord, Esq., of Goochland, as a suitable person to represent us. Mr. Rutherfoord having practiced law in several counties of the District, is known to
most of the country voters. He is a gentleman of that high
order of intellect which fits him in every respect to be our
standard-bearer in the coming election. Mr. Rutherfoord is
from home at this time, but we have no doubt if he receives

CUBAN AFFAIRS VIA BOSTON.

Bostros, Acg. 26,—The brig Edward Prescott arrived at
this port last evening from Cardenas, 14th inst. The news
of the landing of Lopez had been received there previous to
the sailing of the brig, and caused much excitement. As far
as could be judged, the general feeling was unanimous
against the invaders. There was one Spanish vessel of war
it port.

The Advertiser of this morning contains a letter from Hastandard-bearer in the coming election. Mr. Rutherfoord is
from home at this time, but we have no doubt if he receives TO THE VOTERS OF THE RICHMOND CONGRES-

the nomination he will accept it.
A VOTER OF GOOCHLAND. Examiner requested to copy.

For the Enquirer.

Messrs. Editors: While the Southern papers are extolling the speech of Com. R. F. Stockton, recently delivered at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on the subject of slavery, &c., it may not be known to them, that Com. Stockton himself, is a slave owner, and that his interest is with the South.

For some years Com. Stockton has been extensively engaged in operating gold mines in Virginia, and has purchased slaves, and still owns them. He has invested a large For the Enquirer. slaves, and still owns them. He has invested a large capital in the mining business in this State, and consequently, his interest is with us.

I firmly believe that Com. Stockton is a Southern man in

feelings, and in him the South will have a ture and devoted

Louisa, Aug. 23d, 1851. THE NEWS FROM CUBA. The Movement at Puerto Principe—Landing and Subsequent movements of Gen. Lopez—Feeling of the People—The Capture and Execution of the fifty Americans, &c.
The Boston Daily Advertiser, of Tuesday morning, publishes the following letter which it announces as having been received from a gentleman of strict veracity and the highest respectability, though, of course, a bitter opponent of the Patriot movement :

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1951. The disturbance of Puerto Principe ended as already advised, in the capture of Aguero, and the Trinidad agitators were soon caught. The whole affair was a farce, and only to be regretted on account of the fate of fifteen or twenty

a large river boat.

They then made their way to Las Pozas, and although

they could have gone further inwards, they preferred remaining near the sea shore, awaiting the hoped for assistance .-Proops from Bahia Honda and Mariel; the peasantry from all Many of the prisoner's colored friends were present, and a parts, and 600 veterans from Havann, were on the spot in crowd of white abolitionists.—[N. Y. Herald, Aug. 26.] parts, and 600 veterans from Havana, were on the spot in he evening. The next morning some of the country people attacked the invaders, but twenty-two of them were killed. Gen. Enna, second in command in the island, on hearing the firing, fell upon them with 500 men, but the pirates retired into the houses, and such was the determined bravery of the soldiers, that they entered the streets, where,

pathy at Pinar del Rio, proceeded in that direction, but being attacked with great spirit by the troops coming from that district, they were compelled to return to Las Pozas, on the way to which they were again attacked by Gen. Enna's troops. They were then obliged to disperse, and took to flight in every direction. It is already officially known that a great many have been taken by the troops, and shot on the

here, who were brought by Admiral Bustillos, in the steamer Habanero. These were caught, in arms, in four fishing boats, endeavoring to make their escape to the Colorados. The probability is that few or none will be able to escape, which will shortly put an end to the first expedition of the which will shortly put an end to the first expectation of the Pampero. Narcisco Lopez will be well looked after, but he has probably gone by himself, and as he knows the ground so well, may thereby effect his escape. Tho search, however, for him, by the country people, will be so strict, that strong hopes are entertained of his being taken, dead or

According to the last advices, it is presumed that Lopez was expecting a reinforcement to land near, or at the same place where he did, for which reason he attempted to remain so near the coast; but it is to be hoped that the other division of his followers, on hearing the reception their compan-ions have met with on all sides, will consider it wiser to re-main at home and take to some more honorable occupation! The Captain General, however, expects another landing, and

tion should they make their appearance.

The government has acted with great promptness; the troops, in every instance, have fought well, and so have the country people with the troops—not a single case having oc-curred of their joining the invaders. In fact, where they did not fight, they were perfectly passive. The truth is, that public spirit is decidedly in favor of the tranquility and prosper-ity they have so long enjoyed. We may, however, witness something similar to the late absurd occurrences at Puerto Principe, &c., but it will all blow over the moment they hear

Impartially as I always judge and write on these matters, I feel every day inore and more convinced, after what I hear and witness, that the people of this Island, with but few and despicable exceptions, are becoming every day more averse to revolutions, which they now evidently see would endanger their lives and their property; and decidedly opposed to in-dependence, annexation, or any other political change to be achieved by such ignoble, treacherous means as those that

they are witnessing.

Let us hope, therefore, that in view of the just treatment Let us nope, therefore, that in view of the just treatment the pirates have met with, others will be deterred from at-tacking their inoffensive neighbors, but, should they do so, they must come prepared to encounter the same fate. There are some here, both natives and foreigners, who think that many of these "piratical amateurs" have been deceived by Lonez, with assurances of consol supersylve. Island; but, should be have appealed to such means for the attainment of his unjustifiable ends, one can harly think that his life will be safe in New Orleans, should be ever return

ASTERS.
Nonrolk, Aug. 26.—A severe gale prevailed yesterday and continued up to a late hour last night. It is feared that many disasters have occurred on the coast.

Commodore Parker received despatches from Washington to proceed immediately to Cuba, and the Saranac, Captain Pendergast, having the broad penant of Commodore Parker, Pendergass, to-day.

MEETING OF THE CUBAN SYMPATHISERS, &c.

Jersey City, Aug. 25.—A large meeting of Cuba sympathisers was held here to-night, at which Captain Hancock of the Montgomery Guards, presided. Speeches were made by Gen. Wright, assistant attorney, Mr. Johnson of Ohio, and others. Strong resolutions were adopted in favor of the Cu-ban patriots. Fifty-two guns, one for each man shot, were fired. A grand torch-light procession took place, in which Near City Hore were torch-lights, bunners, &c. It is estimated that 8,000

MORE SUCCOR FOR THE CUBAN LIBERATORS.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—The steamers Fanny and Aiabama, filled with armed men and munitions of war, sailed

Aug. 29

J. S. WALTHALL.

PROGUES.—1,000 pair Richmond made Brogues, for sale at 17 cents the pair, No. 192, Cary street, between Columbian No. Devergers, No. 192, Cary street, between Columbian No. 192, Cary street, betw Col. Crittenden and his associates. The Valley of Virginia lost a noble young man in that outrageous massacre; I allow to James Oliver Bryce, late of Frederick county. Are there no spirits to revenge his untimely end? Yes, thou

SUICIDE—II.LNESS OF JUDGE WOODBURY.
CONCORD, N. II., Aug 27.—It is reported that Luke Woodbury, Esq., Democratic nomines for Governor, hung himself at his residence at Antrim, this morning. He had been

unwell for some weeks.

Judge Levi Woodbury is quite ill at Boston.

The Appointtox has taken advantage of the recent very heavy rains to make prefence of being a very large stream. And the truth is, it is larger now than it was ever seen before. The great freshet of last March was not equal to the present rise in the Appointatox. The entire wharves are inundated and the railroad embankments are nearly concealed by the waters. It is apprehended that the Railroad will be considerably damaged. The merchants on the wharf will certainly be demanded to the stream of the water of the merchants on the water will certainly be damaged. The incremants on the wharf will certainly be damaged very much. All communication between the opposite bank of the river is by means of boats. The mail and passengers on the Richmond Railroad are brought over in boats. It is feared that the low grounds of the Appomat-Intelligence reached Petersburg last evening, to the effect that the Roanoke was rising rapidly. The crops must suffer severely.—[South-Side Democrat, Aug. 23. tox will suffer very much from the present freshet.

JOHN W. GALLAHER, formerly of Jefferson county, Va., has been elected Sheriff of Nevada county, California. Mr. Gallaher, is we believe, a brother of the Third Auditor of the

, LOPEZ CAPTURED-THE PATRIOTS ROUTED AND TAKEN PRISONERS.

which state that General Lopez had fought only one battle with the Spanish troops, and that the latter met with a re-

Shortly afterwards, the Spaniards having received large re-

tween four and five hundred. Everything was apparently quiet at the date of the letters

and no further difficulty was anticipated until the arrival of A SPANISH REPORT FROM CUBA-LOPEZ AND HIS FORCES ANNIHILATED. New Onleans, Aug. 23.—One of the Spanish accounts by

New Obleans, Aug. 23.—One of the Spanish accounts by the Empire City states that on the day after the execution of the Cuban invaders, at Havana, the Spanish forces encoun-tered General Lopez and give him battle. The Spanish suf-fered terrible slaughter but reinforcements coming up, Lopez and his band were surrounded and cut to pieces. It is said that not one escaped to tell what happened there

LETTERS FROM SOME OF THE MASSACRED AMERICANS Descrition of General Lopez-Raising Volunteers at New Orleans.

New Orleans, August 23.-Letters published here from Captain Kerr, Major Stanford, and others, who were shot by the Spanish authorities at Havana, throw much blame upon General Lopez, for abandoning Col Crittendeu's company, which was subsequently captured and met so terrible a fate. Vigorous efforts are being made to raise reinforcements for Lopez, with some prospect of success. Men are plentiful, but funds are limited.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The Rioters in Possession of the City-Spanish Minister Burnt in Effigy. New Orleans, Aug. 22.—The moters who destroyed the office of the Spanish paper "La Patria," hold possession of the principal streets of the city, and are destroying all the Spanish property they can find. The Spanish Consul has cen burnt in effigy. The authorities are doing nothing.

vana, dated 16th and 17th instant, giving a clear and intelligible narrative of the landing of Lopez, the subsequent battle, and the final atterout of the invaders. The Spaniards executed their prisoners on the spot. Not a man or Spanish soldier joined Lopez from beginning to end. The letter adds that the Captain-General expects another invasion, and is prepared to meet it.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. Charleston, Aug. 27.—Mr. Donaldson, a member of the Democratic National Convention, from Texas, goes to New York to-morrow to issue a call for the meeting of the Nationat Convention to take place in June, 1852. He takes this step in consequence of the correspondence recently publish-ed in the Herald, furnished unknown to him. The committee is now complete, Lewis Josselyn having been appointed from Massachusetts, in place of Hallet, and Francis Blair, Ir., from the same State, vice Treat.

Boston, August 25, 1851 .- Col. R. H. Ross of the seventh Infantry, United States Army, died of chronic diarrhora, at the Revere House, yesterday, and is to be buried at Forest Hill Cemetery, to-morrow. He was a native of Maryland.

NASHVILLE AND JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD. LOUISVILLE, August 24, 1851.—The propositions voted in this city, in favor of subscribing \$1,000,000 to the Nashville Railroad, and \$200,000 to the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Railroad, have been adopted, by a large majority. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Bridgham. August 23.—Yesterday, John M. Baldwin was arrested in

Poughkeepsie, by B. H. Tallmadge, Deputy United States Marshal as a jugitive stave from the estate of Barnett & An-derson, of Columbus, South Carolina, and brought to the U. On the 11th instant, a suspicious steamer was seen off the Moro, in the evening, which turned out to be the Pampero, with Narcisco Lopez on board. He boarded a coaster, and obliged the "patron" to serve as pilot and take the steamer to a place four leagues west of Bahia Honda, where he landed at 4, A. M., on the 12th, with, it is said, about 1,000 armed men, sending away the steamer, which seemed to be a large river boat.

States Marshai's Office, in this city, where he is now in custody. Judge Barculo, of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, now in session at Ponghkeepsie, issued a kabeas corposition with the prisoner. Mr. Tallmadge goes to day to answer the summons, and to confer with Judge Barculo in the matter; but he leaves the prisoner in custody in this city.—
The case will be brought before Commissioner Bridgham, at life o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Tallmadge. where he married a short time ago. The excitement at th United States Marshal's Office, this morning, was very great.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

bravery of the soldiers, that they entered the streets, where, of course, thirty or forty of them were killed.

Gen. Enna then at once withdrew his troops and was preparing to demolish the houses by means of the artillery, when the pirates, finding that not a soul would join them, but on the courtery that Gaugers! assured we wish as the courtery that Gaugers! assured we should so the courtery that Gaugers! the rain and wind on Monday last both did considerable da mage to the grawing tobacco crop.
N. M. MARTIN & CO.

N. M. MARTIN & CO.
Sales of 59 hhds. of Tobaco by N. M. MARTIN & Co.
since Tuesday last: 2 hhds. R. Boyd, 86 59 and 2 at 7 25.
4 John B. Rolfe, 2 at 85 50 and 2 at 10 50. 1 Dr. L. Higgs,
89 25. 7 hhds. at \$1 60, 2 at 7 50, 1 at 8, 2 at 8 25 and 1 at
11 50. 1 E. Colaman 88 50. 3 Thos. E. Green, \$7, 9 75 and
12 25. 1 N. M. Norwood \$6. 1 Mrs. N. Bullock (lugs)
86 75. 5 Thos. D. Edmunds \$4 60, 6 25, 6 62, 8 25 and 9 50.
1 E. Ever \$6 25, 775, 8 50 and 9 25. 2 bhds. (trosted) \$8. 4 E. Fraser \$6 25, 7 75, 8 50 and 9 25. 2 hhds. (trosted) \$3. 2 Mrs. M. E. Vaughan \$6 57 and 7 50. 2 L. Henderson \$13 and 13 50. 2 Richard Bullock, Jr., \$9 and 12 50. 6 Richard Bullock, Sr., at \$13 50. 7 A. E. Henderson \$7, \$, 10 50,

RICHMOND, August 28, 1851

WHEAT .- Prime White 85 cts ; prime Red 80 cts. FLOUR.—Sales old flour at \$3.56 %; new on basin at \$1. CORN.—60 cents. CORN MEAL—75 cents.

OATS -45 cents per bushel.

RYE-75 to 80 cents.

FISH-Herrings, New No. 1 Cut 87 a 74, Gross 85.

ROs 56356 25; Mackerel, No. 3, \$4 Na4 %; No. 2, \$8 % a 9 %;

No. 1, \$9 % a 9 %. Shad—none in market.

No. 1, 89% a 9%. Shad—none in market.

LARD—New, in barrels, 10% ets.; kegs 10% a 11.

BACON—Prime Baltimore Sides are held at 10% cents;

Shoulders 5%; market firm with small stocks.

COFFEE—Prime new crop Laguayra 9% a 9% cents; Rio, common, 7% a 8; good to prime, 8% a 9%.

SUCAR—New Orleans 5% a 7 cents; Porto Rico 5% a 7 cents. MOLASSES .- Sweet Cuba is held at 21 a 23 cts., New

Orleans, firm at 33 cts.; re-boiled 34 cts.
IRON-Pig Iron \$24 to 30, according to quality; Sween 895 per ton; English 50; Tredegar, Richmond manufactory, 65; Up Country Bar 882 a 87, according to quality.

8 TEEL—American blistered \$1 05 to 1 10 per ton.

LIME—Sales on Dock \$1 25—wanted.

SALT—From store \$1 70; sales from wharf \$1 55.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Dien, at Johnville, her residence in Essex county, on Monday the Isth August, 1851. Mrs. EMELINE C. TRIBLE, wife of Dr. John S. Trible, in the 39th year of her age.

In recording the death of this estimable lady, the writer will not attempt the van task of adequately portraying her character. To all who knew her it would appear a needless effort. From her youth, when the world had scarcely touched with the spirit of sorrow the awest screinly and cloudless purity of her heart, religion was there enthroped, and its hallowed high the amed on with undimmed radiance with a cloud. It is not because the scarce of the scarc

Leather Dealer. DERSONS writing to me on business relating to my School, he tween this date and the 20th of September, are requested to direct their letters to Mr. Rolt A. Payne of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia and Control of the Co

rect their letters to Mr. Robt. A Payne of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, who will furnish them with the information desired.

August 25-clw'

M. D. HOGE.

TRAYED from the subscriber's tendence (about two onless from Richmond.) on Saturday night last, a hard-one light BaY HORSE, say years old, with a star in his forehead, and his right foot white. The last time he was seen was in Dr. Gregory's field. A diberal reward with be paid to his delivery to me.

THOS. RITCHEL. it.,

Aug 29 Fourshee Place.

Poushee Place
PENNOCK'S DRILLS AND BAMBOROUGH
FANS —Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planters, for planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, &c.; and Bamborough Patent Wheat Fans, manufactured and for sale by Ans. 22—33 Opposite Union Hotel, Richmond, Va. A BSCONDED from my premises on the 19th of July, my hear a goo man John. He is about five feet, six inches high, of a light prown complexion, and has a moderately full face; sound, even not equate teeth; rather prominent eyes. I believe he is aiming for a free Stree. I will give fifteen dollars for his being put in Jail in any county in the State of Virginia, or his delivery to me, safe and sound, at my house in King William county.

JOHN M. FAUNTLEROY, August's, King William co., Va.

Aug. 29—ewim Aylett's, King William co., Va.

The said was conveyed to the said Warrener by Edward. On the City of Richnesian control of the Ingueno Springs, has a small but contro

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[Telegraphed for the Richmon | Enquirer.] A private dispatch is said to have been received here from Capt. Lewis of the Pampero, stating that he had landed Gonzales and his force, and that Lopez held possession of Fort Mariel, where he was daily receiving accessions to his

The Pampero was near Savannah on Saturday, taking resh reinforcements.

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.] FLOUR—Sales of 400 bbls, City Mills flour at \$3.57.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

At J. W. RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, No. 121 Main street,

7 o'clock, 12 o'clock, 5 o'clock,

Tuesday, Aug. 26,

73 Wednesday, Aug. 27, 64 Phursday, Aug. 28, 64

MONTROSE FEMALE SCHOOL. MIR 5th annual session of this School, will comme 1st, and continue until August 1st, 1852. The subset is thanks for the fiberal patronage he has received, and friends that this School will be inferior to none in Victimia. He object being the thorough education of his daughter, he has spaced a expense in securing the services of an accomplished Virginia large experience in teaching, and a graduate as inistress of Eurisbard Classical Literature of one of the best Female limitations in an State.

The number of Pupils being limited, those wishing the extraction of the control of the public section of the control of the control

make carry application. Young telescent to Montrole, as the maternal care of Mrs. Lewis, and betreated to every our own daughters. The location is uncomment, health our own daughters. The location is uncommonly healthy; but it case of sickness, medical attention free of charge.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition in English.

For Laun and French each.

For Music on Piano and use of histrument.

JOHN S. LEWIS, M. D.

Address King William C. H., Va., Aug. 23-cwis.

Address King William C. H., Va., Ang. 25 - 6848

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND, CROPS, STOCK, &c., xc.

WILL be offered for sale at public auction on MONDAY, the sale of October, 1851, at the late residence of Dr. Charge West, aled d., in the county of King William, the following tracts of lates with: The Mansion tract, containing about 170 acres, a portleage which is in timber; the dwelling image is comfortable and correlated in this a good cellar, two rooms, and a passage on the first flow, and three above. This place would make a beautiful summer result on Persons destrouts of purchasia, a healthy situation, would do well examine this land. Phore is a spring of very pure, and walls, quick convenient; the garden is very productive and may be lane.

es. TERMS OF SALE:-For the land, one third in each will be mired; one third in twelve months, and the remaining ears from the day of saic, and a deel of trust, with toyed security will be required for the deserred payin

other property, a credit of we've months with he given of yee \$5; \$5 and under, the cash with he required.

Dr. R. R. Turner, and S. L. Sweet, will show the land some wishing to look at it.

WM. C. MOO!

Aug. 29—ctds

Exor of Charles We

Aug. 23—ctds Exor. of Charles Webb, deed,
HUNDLEY, NORVELL & JONES,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14, Point street.

OFFER FOR SALE low for cash, or to punctual customers,
265 boars Roand Laguyra Coffee
38 do. Old Java and Mocha do.
45 libds. Porto Rate and N. O. 802ar
15 libds. Coba and P. R. Molasses
35 bils. N. O.
15 therees Seward's Molasses Syrup. 55 bbls, N. O. do, 15 therees Steward's Moldsses Syrup 125 bbls, Charmed and Granulated Surse

85 boxes Tallow Candles 65 do. Sperm and Adamantine Candles 10 half paperold F. Brandy demijohns superior Brandy, (Vm. 1896.)
 half pipes Jamaica Spirits

22 qr. cases superior Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine 41 656. Apple Braidy 20 bibs. Old Whiskey, 1843 125 bbbs. Gibson's and other brands 55 bbbs, and half bbbs Mackerel 25 bbbs. No. I Shad 60 kits Salmon and Mackeret 360 kees Natis 7500 lbs. Sole Leather

so dez Painted Buckets 85 bble. No. 1 and 2 Herrings 85 bhis. No. 1 and 2 Herrings
556 bags Shot
5 thesis superior Ten
40 half chests Ten
500 reams Wrapping Paper
85,000 Principe and Hiva at Cigars
42 bayes Maccarent
Powder, Lead. Sizel, Window Glass
Hed Cords, Plough Lines, Twine
Hale Cotton, Gap and Letter Paper
Shoe Thread, Ginger, Spice, Pepper
Chewing Tobacco, Snoking Tobacco, Starch, &c.
Aug. 29

UCK'S OFFICE, Pearl street, a few doors above he

UCIC'S OFFICE, Frant
Drawing of Patapasco, 230, Aug. 27th;
4 73 46 62 65 31 70 75 41 18 35 28 12;
Drawing of Suspinharian, 37, Aug. 27th;
13 2 37 71 44 65 16 to 18 13 68 49 67.
For to-day—Maryland Consolidated, Glass 48. Capitals: 1 a 215,000, 3 of 5,000, xc. 75 Nos. 14 drawn. Tickets only \$1-shesin proportion. Also, Patapoco, 232. Capitals: 1 of 7,500, to 7 (20) 1 of 1,500, 1 of 1,200, &c. 78 Nos. 12 drawn. Tickets only \$2. Aug. 29

Formania Announce Announce of MEMBERS of the Merchants Convention to be held in R Man on the 10th September, and of the Democratic and Wi-ventions, to be held in Stamaton on the 24th and 25th of Sa

GRAND EXCURSION TO BOSTON.

amel back, to start from Richmond Monday, Sept. 5, or any day dual the week the ceatier, with privilege of stopping at any or all of above named cities, to return on or before Saturday, Sept. 37th.

The Radrond Jubilee which will commence in Boston, Sept. 17 and last three days, closing with a spiendid display of "Fire West from all the Ships and Islands in the Harbor, is expected to sure any celebration of the kind ever attempted in the country.

The tickets for the excursion will all be issued by the Richmos Fredericksburg and Potomac Radrond Company, having subscribe names on them, not Talasperablics, can be secured by handing to names in at Messes. West & Brodher's Bookstore or to the subscribe names in at Messes. West & Brodher's Bookstore or to the subscribe sold at the Depot.

Aug. 25

H. P. JEWETT, Acoust Tournament of the Season of September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their of September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their of September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their of September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their springs of the September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their springs of the September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their springs of the September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their springs of the September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their springs of the September, and on the 5th the Fauquier White Suiphur Springs, on their springs of the September, and on the 5th the fauguier white Suiphur Springs, on the September, and on the 5th the fauguier white Suiphur Springs, on the September, and on the 5th the fauguier white Suiphur Springs of the September and the

HENRY SHAFER & CO.

No. 183, corner of Main and Pearl streets, Richmond, Un.

PEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, will be in receip of their fall and water stell Goods about the 5th of September, and having selected them v the greatest care and upon the most reasonable terms, fluter the selves they will compare with any goods in the market, nos-quility, workmanship and pince. They respectfully invite t triends and the public generally to give them a call, as they are termined to sell their goods upon the most reasonable terms. Amonst 27

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS SHOES, HATS, LEATHER, Ac.

received nearly their estire stock of Boots, Sh 5,000 cases fronts and Stocs
5,000 sides Sole Leather of all qualities
1,000 do, wax and Russet upper do,
100 doz. French and American wax Calfskins
50 do, morocco and pink Lintog Skins
5,000 banks Shoe Thread, all qualities

a job banks Shoe Thread, all qualities
20 reams Letter and Wriging Paper
100 do. Wrapping do
300 list Cotton Twine
150 pears beacher and Hair Tranks
A full assertment of from and wood frame Travelling Tranks
arper Bars Blacking &c.
The above constitute one of the largest and best selected so
sold they have ever offered for site, and as they were pure
toucher form any averable terms for each they can offer such in

ined and bound Brogans, quality, smiable for Plantation, Ratifond and Cont.

August 27

PIANO FORTES, GUPTARS, &c.

II. TAYLOR is constantly receiving supplies of manufactories of Numba & Clark, and A. H. Gale & Go., New York. The Plantas of the above celebrated master are well worth the attention of the public as possessing all the best gualities of the best makers. They have been sold with entire saidor to a purchaseers for more than fitteen years, at his Planta Fore a form the public as possessing all the best gualities of the best makers. They have been sold with entire saidor to a purchaseers for more than fitteen years, at his Planta Fore a pope in the public as possessing all the best gualities are peculiar from a form and a surface mentioned.

A. Since They have been sold workmanship and Y salength, as these qualities are peculiar to all the unstruments of from stance mentioned.

Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage groups as can be had anyellowed a surface of the purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will derive no advantage from going North at Purchasers will be purchased to the purchasers and the purchasers and the purchasers are purchasers and at the purchasers and the purchasers and the purchasers and the purchasers are purchasers and the purchasers and pur

A tiser desires a attention as FOREMAN in a Sea Machine Shop, doing an extensive business. He has years experience in the above capacity, and is builted ag, and constructing nearly every description of ires H. Y. L., Baitimore, M.I.